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I will mail (free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, and Blackheads, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address: 12 Barclay Street, N. Y.

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The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and all other pulmonary troubles. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 154 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from the effects of youthful indiscretion, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, and for the sake of suffering humanity, send true to all who desire it, the means of cure for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, 48 Cedar St., New York.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A curious sort of pardon is that granted by Governor Stone, of Mississippi, to a prisoner convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. The latter has pledged himself to drink no liquor and carry no concealed weapons for ten years, and so long as he fulfills these conditions will be allowed his liberty.

A new horror has been added to the cigarette in California. "Leprosy," says a San Francisco physician, "is revealing itself about the lips and tongues of boys who smoke cigarettes made by the Chinese. The disease, though fatal, is slow in giving tokens of its first approaches." No less than 170 cases of infection by cigarette smoking had come under the physician's notice.

A physician is responsible for the statement that a large majority of natural deaths, especially in the cases of children, occur "on the turn of day," as the ruralists say, i. e., from 12 to 3 o'clock either day or night, and that there is no explainable reason for this. It is one of the mysteries attending death. Of 100 persons dying by natural causes, eighty die within the named hours.

The Century magazine has never hitherto expressed any opinion on the subject of the Censula controversy. But circumstances having recently made it necessary that the magazine should be informed as to the truth or falsity of the charges with relation to alleged "restorations," the editor of the Century has made an independent inquiry into the subject, and will lay the result before the readers of that magazine in the August number. The whole department of "Topics of the Time" will be devoted to the subject.

A letter-writer at Alexandria, a woman, gives a highly romantic explanation of the Egyptian question. Her story is that Arabi, early in his career fell madly in love with an Egyptian girl, the daughter of a fellow, but the unscrupulous Ismail, then Khedive, also took a fancy to the girl, and had her carried off to his harem without even saying "thy will be done." He tried to pacify the luckless Arabi by making him a bey, but Arabi never forgave the injury, and from that moment vowed dire vengeance upon Ismail and all his family.

Dispatches announce the death of Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of the martyred President, which occurred at Springfield, Ill., on the evening of July 16th. She was the daughter of the Hon. Robert S. Todd, of Lexington, Ky., where she was born in December, 1818. Her maiden name was Mary Todd. She married to Mr. Lincoln Nov. 2, 1842, at the residence of the Hon. Niman Edwards, her brother-in-law. They resided there until Mr. Lincoln's inauguration as President in 1861, occupying a house at the corner of Jackson and Eighth streets. Here their four sons, Eddie, Willie, Thomas, known as "Tad," and Robert T. were born. All of these sons are now dead, except Robert T., who is the present Secretary of War. In the fall after Mr. Lincoln's assassination Mrs. Lincoln moved to Chicago, occupying a residence of her own. Her mind had become impaired from the shock received at the time Mr. Lincoln was shot while sitting beside her in Booth's theatre on that dreadful night in 1865, and a few years after her going to Chicago she was placed in a private retreat at Batavia where she was much improved. In 1879 she went to Europe, taking up her abode at Paris, France. While there she received a fall which resulted in serious injuries to her spine. In 1880 Mrs. Lincoln arrived from Europe and reached Springfield Nov. 3 of that year. She resided with the Hon. N. W. Edwards until the fall of 1881. Suffering from the spinal injuries, diabetes and an eye affliction, she went to New York last fall and received treatment for these maladies. She regained health somewhat and returned to Springfield March 24 last, and has made her home with the Hon. N. W. Edwards since that time. Her life there was a quiet one. Falling health caused her confinement to her room and formed her inactivity, and a pained condition caused the boils and carbuncles on her body. These wasted her strength and prepared the way for the rapid work of the paralysis, which that malady overtook her July 15th. Many eccentricities marked Mrs. Lincoln's later years, but these were the results of the impairments of her mind. Naturally she was a woman of kindly impulses and generous disposition.

It is sometimes a great honor to receive the degree of D. D., but there are degrees which are nothing more than a fiddle-dee-dee.

It is impolite as well as untrue to say that you are perfect. If you are really half decent you will hit the general average of human nature.

Youth is the tassel and silken flower of life; age is the full-corn, ripe and solid in the ear.

We carry all our neighbors' crimes in light and throw all our own over our shoulders.

Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company and reflection must finish him.

All nature is a vast symbolism; every material fact has hidden within it a spiritual truth.

Bashfulness may sometimes exclude pleasure, but seldom opens any avenue to sorrow or remorse.

"How many pounds have you lost?" asked a young man of another during the hot spell. "About 120," said the other, and quickly added, "she was lighter," but the old man said "no."

WEEKLY REVIEW.

General News Summary.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church at Danville, Ill., burned July 14th. Loss, \$30,000; fully insured.

Six boys have died in Boston and vicinity since July 4th from lockjaw induced by toy pistol wounds.

Juan Alvarado, Governor of California from 1836 to 1843, died at San Pablo, July 14th, aged 73 years.

Two boys died at Dayton, Ohio, July 13th, of lockjaw, caused by wounds on the fourth, by toy pistols.

Four or five fires occurred in New York city on the night of July 13th. The losses amount to \$300,000.

At Brainerd, Minn., July 13th, four men were carried down in a land slide, and two of them were killed.

The Department of Agriculture, Illinois, reports the hay crop the largest ever known and fine in quality.

Payette, Howard County, Missouri, was damaged \$50,000 by a fierce fire, July 13. The insurance is but \$16,000.

James Finkle, a lad aged 13, while on an excursion from Peoria, Ill., July 13th, was drowned in the Illinois river.

Turner Hall building and German Theatre at Omaha, Neb., were partially destroyed by fire July 14th. Loss, \$7,000.

The prospects of the rye crop of Illinois are encouraging. Where harvested, the yield is abundant, and the quality far exceeds the average.

At Waverly, Ohio, on the night of July 12th, Conrad Heustein, aged 60; Adam Kemley, aged 35, and Fred Hay, aged 13, were drowned.

The loss by the storm in the Black Hills country will reach a quarter of a million dollars, the area of crops destroyed being four thousand acres.

George Brooks, a colored boy 6 years old, shot and killed his little sister, aged 3 years, accidentally, while playing with a pistol at Cairo, Ill., July 13th.

Six business blocks in Dayton, Washington Territory, including every store, hotel and bank, burned on the night of July 13th. Loss estimated at \$300,000.

Special dispatches from various points in Kansas and Missouri indicate heavy damage to wheat still in shock and to the oat crop now nearly ready to harvest.

By the premature explosion of a blast on the North Shore Railroad, near Milton, New York, July 13, three men were killed and ten injured, three of whom will die.

A dispatch from Moscow, Russia, of July 13, says: A train with 217 persons on board ran off the rail and 27 persons were killed and most of the rest were injured.

Bishop Levi Scott, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his home near Odessa, Del., July 13th, aged 80 years. He had been a Bishop thirty years.

A German named Luman Blumer, committed suicide with a razor at his wife's grave at Wheeling, West Virginia, July 13th. The latter died in April, and left her husband broken-hearted.

Hon. N. M. Howard recovered \$20,000 damages against A. J. A. & C. Belmont, formerly proprietors of the Northern Ohio Democrat, Toledo, for publishing an article reflecting upon his character.

Charles J. Lancaster, of Parlor Grove, Ky., a farmer and horse dealer, while driving across the track of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad in Cincinnati, July 13th, was caught by an engine and instantly killed.

The Secretary of the Treasury called for the resignation of Superintendent Davis, of the New Orleans mint, for inefficiency; and for the resignation of Geo. N. Tamm, Superintendent of Steamboat Inspectors, 24 New York dispatch.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular call for dates, entrances, from what state, what company, etc., of all war officers and also enquiring the number of their relatives, the relative's residence, and if any relatives in the Government service.

The iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh are more steadfastly opposed than ever to the demands of the operatives. The latter also solemnly affirm their intention of not resuming work until their scale is signed, and prospects for a settlement are nowhere visible.

An axle under a passenger car on the Prince Edwards Island R. R., broke near Charlottetown, July 17th. Two cars were derailed and four passengers fatally injured, including a woman and child, who fell beneath the car. Collector Reul, of Boston is among the wounded.

The steamboat Jno. Wilson, from Washington, Louisiana, for New Orleans, struck a snag and sunk on the night of July 17th, near Richland's Landing, on the Atchafalaya river. No lives lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss. Valued at \$25,000; insurance, \$12,000.

The Executive Committee of the Northern American Tribune, at St. Louis, passed a long manifesto, bearing upon temperance agitation, in substance: "Any attempt of restriction upon personal liberty is an encroachment upon the doctrine wherein a Declaration of Independence was founded."

Dr. A. P. King, and wife, of London, Ohio, Prof. Leland, of St. Louis, and a young lady from London, were captured opposite the Assembly grounds, Chattanooga, July 19th. Prof. Leland and the young lady reached the shore. Mr. King and wife were drowned. Mrs. King, Mrs. Smith, formerly lived at Mansfield, Ohio, and has been married less than a year.

Fires are reported on the 13th of July as follows: At Lima, Ohio, the mill of East & Lewis; loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$31,000. The fourth time this mill has been burned.

The cotton mill of John L. Rose, at Oakland R. I., burned. Loss, \$110,000. The mill and lumber yards of B. M. Holmes, at Ogawa, Wis., burned. Loss, \$150,000. Sparks from a passing train caused the fire. At Booneville, Mo., several stores were burned. Loss on buildings and goods, \$50,000.

A special from Nashville to the Cleveland "Leader," of July 13th, says that on the night of the 12th Hon. Daniel Voorhees and his son John went to the village of Sweeney to straighten the monument of over the grave of Hon. John Voorhees, father of Daniel. While at work a heavy block of granite fell from the top of the monument, striking John on the head, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. It also struck Daniel on the breast, inflicting probably fatal injury. Daniel Voorhees is a prominent citizen, and was a member of the last State Constitutional Convention.

The Judge Advocate General has submitted to the Secretary of War his report on the petition for the release of Sergeant Mason on the ground that he is illegally confined. General Swain merely reviews from a military

law standpoint the legal points raised in the petition, and makes no recommendations. He adheres strictly to the views expressed in his original report on the case, that the proceedings of the court martial were irregular and illegal. The case is not to be reported to the President until after the return of Secretary Lincoln.

The "Gazette," of Texarkana, speaking of the falling of the building struck by lightning on the night of July 13th, says: The large brick building fell on the smaller frame structure known as the Paragon Saloon and burying everything beneath the ruins. It was raining at the time and showers continued until 1 p. m. Lamps in the saloon set fire to the ruins from underneath, and burned slowly upward, despite of the strenuous efforts put forth. The fire is uncontrolled, and is now burning amid the ruins. Two bodies have been rescued and it is impossible to tell how many remain. It is stated that there were between 30 or 35 persons who came out of the saloon just before the accident. They say that there were at least 30 men in the building. Mayfield, Russell and Col. Merrill Harper are known to be buried underneath. The excitement is terrible. Men, women and children are anxiously looking for some relative or friend whom they cannot find, and whom they fear is killed. The loss to property is estimated at \$15,000 or \$20,000. The latest dispatch says the number of men buried in the Paragon saloon is from 35 to 37. Nineteen bodies had been recovered.

Crime and Criminals.

Thomas Egan was hanged at Sioux Falls, July 13th, for murder.

On the night of July 11th burglars forced the safe in the Italo-American Bank, New York, and secured \$6,000 in greenbacks.

The Sioux Indian Brave who was to be hanged at Yankton, Dakota, on the 30th of July, has been granted a respite for sixty days.

A colored woman named Phillis died at Augusta, Georgia, on the night of July 17th. She confessed to poisoning three men, one a colored minister.

William Williams, an old employee of the Attorney-General's office at Washington, and once a prominent officer of the Department of Justice, has been found stealing valuable manuscript records.

On the night of July 17, the two-year-old child of Mr. Melvin, a wealthy gentleman of Montreal, was boldly abducted. A note was left on its pillow demanding \$10,000 as a ransom, and a threat to murder the child, if refused.

A special from Tyler, Texas, of July 12th, says: D. J. Healey, Chief Dispatcher of the International and Great Northern Railroad, was shot and instantly killed last night by Conductor Cook, whom he had refused to allow to take out a train. Cook escaped, but the authorities said that their head, using every means for his capture. Healy was well known and popular in Dallas, where, a few years ago, he was chief clerk in one of the leading hotels, he had a narrow escape from death at the time Sam Bass' gang robbed the Texas & Pacific train, his hat being shot off his head, and the desperadoes following him as he ran, firing a volley of bullets after him.

News From Abroad.

FRANCE.

A dispatch from Paris, published in semi-official form, says the accord between England and France continues and they are expected to come to a definite understanding in regard to Egypt.

IRELAND.

A dispatch from Dublin says, that a special gazette issued July 14th, proclaims the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, Longford, West Meath, Sligo, Roscommon, Mayo, Tipperary, Kilkenny, Waterford, Limerick, Cork, Clare, Kerry, Louth and Dublin, the cities of Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny, Dublin, London, Derby, Galway and Drogheda, and two baronies in Monaghan and two in Armagh under the repression act.

It is feared another crisis is approaching. The weather threatens utter destruction to what promised to be the finest harvest ever reaped in Ireland. Heavy and almost incessant rain has laid low many flourishing fields. Potatoes have suffered severely. If the weather improves there will still be hope of recovery.

ENGLAND.

The leading editorial article in the July 13th morning London "Post" says: The behavior of the American Admiral and his men at Alexandria is beyond all praise. Aulic diplomatic protests, European concert and conferences and naval demonstrations of imbecility, it is refreshing to find a commander who is able and willing, on his own account, to say what he thinks, and to do what he says. Sixty names, physically speaking, could not do much, but there is a way of giving support which quadruples its value. The conduct of the Americans during the night of the 13th, that Arabi Pasha was coming contrasts remarkably with that of the French and the Italians.

ITALY.

The Government has ordered the men-of-war Barbarigo, Balona, and Ripido to hold themselves in readiness as escorts to merchant vessels through the Suez canal.

EGYPT.

A dispatch from Alexandria, July 14, at 4 a. m., says: The fire in Alexandria is still burning, and are at least two miles of shanty building, and more than one-third of the city appears to be on fire.

A dispatch from Alexandria says: The number of persons massacred by the mob is estimated at two thousand.

Admiral Seymour telegraphs: "I have occupied Tash-el-Pachia with marines and placed the guns in the six battery opposite. The city is still burning, but I am clearing the streets. The Khedive is still safe in his palace, which is garrisoned by 700 marines."

Arabs are still looting the town. Admiral Seymour had determined to land a force, but the refugees informed him that 9,000 Egyptians occupied a position outside of the city ready for an attack, while Admiral Seymour could only land 300 men. He, therefore, instead of landing the men, ordered the ships to fire over the city in order to frighten the city in order to frighten the city. Twenty armed Europeans, who escaped the general massacre, were told by a Pacha whom they met on their way through town, that the Egyptians killed numbered over 600. The English and French Consulates are burned to the ground.

A dispatch dated July 14th, 4 p. m., says: The town is totally ruined; every house from the Great Square to the Custom House has been plundered. In the Square itself and other wealthy European quarters there is hardly a building not plundered or still burning. The Court House of the International Tribunal has been escaped. The Anglo-Egyptian bank is also preserved. The streets are strewn with empty clock and jewel cases and similar debris. But very few dead bodies have been found. Two-thirds of the troops deserted during the bombardments. After the Khedive's palace had been sur-

rounded a party of soldiers entered his apartment and declared they had orders to kill him and burn the palace. After long parleying their loyalty was bought by promises and money, and they escaped. Khedive to the British, at Ras El Tin. His guard was not allowed to enter the palace with him.

Telegrams from Egypt up to the 13th of July are as follows: At daylight this morning a flag of truce was flying and the Invincible, Monarch and Pendule are now steaming up in the inner harbor. The remainder of the squadron are outside steaming about. The fire in the town has greatly extended during the night. A Turkish vessel is still lying off. There is a heavy sea on. Alexandria has been evacuated. The city is in flames. The telegraph ship Chiltern, has been ordered to take up a position near the neutral fleet. The Egyptian army is in full retreat toward the interior. The European quarter, including the exchanges and telegraph office, is utterly destroyed. The city was set on fire by released convicts, who were one of the most terrible atrocities. The telegraph office was destroyed with survivors who fought their way to the beach from whence boats of the fleet removed them. They report having passed a dreadful night defending themselves desperately. One hundred Europeans and hundreds of other Christians in the Ottoman bank and adjoining buildings were massacred.

The London "Standard" correspondent on board the Invincible, telegraphing at 6 o'clock this morning, says: "The whole civil population and the troops have withdrawn. The Helicon, which went to discover the meaning of the last flag of truce, last evening, could discover no one on board the Egyptian vessel Mahmoudia or in the arsenal." The correspondent accompanied an officer to shore in a steam pinnace. The purveyor of the fleet, who was one of the party, and who is well acquainted with the town, landed and proceeded a considerable distance. All was perfectly silent.

Toulba Pasha stated to Lieut. Lamont that the fleet's fire had killed some women and children. Lamont says the convicts being released from the convict ships.

It is believed that Arabi Pasha has concentrated his forces beyond the city to oppose the British advance.

Further action must be hasty. One-half the town is burning. There will be a landing in force to investigate the condition of things and if possible to render aid. There will probably be three or four hours' suspension of telegraphing in consequence of the Chiltern's change of position. Admiral Seymour telegraphs this morning: The terms were the surrender of the forts, as at first demanded. The use made of the flag of truce by the Egyptians is considered disgraceful. Nothing is known of the Khedive, but it is believed he is at the Rameleh Palace, where his yacht is apparently waiting until the weather will allow of her embarkation.

Off Alexandria, July 13, 1 p. m.—After daybreak a number of persons were seen on the shore off the harbor. Glasses showed them to be Europeans. Boats were at once lowered and crews started for the shore. They found about one hundred Europeans, many of them wounded, who had escaped the natives. They reported that Arabi Pasha, before he went away from here with his forces, had the prisons opened, and that the convicts with the lower classes and Bedouins, proceeded to sack the city and kill all they could find. From the part of the city they were defending the Europeans who escaped could hear the shrieks and cries and reports of guns. Scores of fugitives were cut down or beaten to death by the natives. All public buildings are destroyed, and several European seems to have escaped. Nothing is known of the fate of the frightened pillagers away. That still remains is shown by the fresh fires within the past three hours. Three vessels of the fleet are guarding the ramparts. An officer just returned from the Chiltern reports the carriage on shore is appalling. There is a suspicion that the forts are undermined, but they will be carefully examined before any large bodies of troops are allowed to enter them. A thousand men are known to be entrenched. No reconnoissances have yet been made of the Cosetta and Dameretta forts. Fugitives say the losses among the Egyptian artillerymen during the first day were very heavy. The infantry did not suffer.

The London "Times" has the following dispatch from Alexandria: Arabi Pasha's fleet is attacking him. It is regarded as a fatal mistake by all the authorities here, English and foreign. It is stated that the natives have been paraded in Cairo for the purpose of exciting animosity. The natives state that during the retreat of Arabi Pasha one of the shells burst in the midst of a body of soldiers and killed 300 dragoons. Sir Auckland Colvin, acting British Consul General, has arrived from Cairo, and reports that soldiers with requisitions were breaking open shops and seizing the houses. No other acts of violence are committed up to the time he left the city.

It has transpired that Lord Dufferin had an interview with the Sultan, of a very candid nature. The Sultan appeared willing to send troops to Egypt, but stated that the difficulty appeared in the conditions. It is believed the Sultan's action as a whole favors sending troops to Egypt, but he is undecided.

A correspondent has opened communication with the camp of Arabi, which his informant says consists of a little over 6,000 men, who are intensely discontented, and surrounded by starving women and children. Reports of the lowest class are still being uttered by Arabi with promises of unlimited plunder, and the force is held together by the assertion that the English will kill all who return to the city. Arabi and Toulba Pasha have utterly lost prestige by their gross cowardice during the bombardment. The artillerymen were kept at their guns on the 11th inst. by infantry posted under cover.

The Stinging Tree.

Youth's Companion.

The "stinging tree" of Queensland is a luxurious shrub, reaching to the ground, but dangerous to the touch. It grows from two or three inches to ten or fifteen feet in height, and emits a disagreeable odor. Says a traveler:

Sometimes while shooting turkeys in the scrubs, I have entirely forgotten the stinging tree till I was warned of its close proximity by the natives, and have often found my leg in a little red welt, and very itchy. Its effects are curious; it leaves no mark, but the pain is maddening; and for months afterward the part when touched is tender in rainy weather, or when it gets wet in washing, etc. I have seen a man who treats ordinary pain lightly roll on the ground in agony after being stung, and I have known a horse so completely maddened after getting into a grove of the trees that he rushed open-mouthed at everyone who approached him, and had to be shot. Dogs, when stung, will rub about whirling places, biting pieces from the affected part.

Hope on, Hope Ever.

No matter what the ailment may be, rheumatism, neuralgia, larynx, asthma, bronchitis—if other treatment has failed—hope out, go at once for THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. It will secure you immediate relief.

WASHINGTON.

Summary of Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—It was agreed to take a final vote on the bill for the manufacture of tobacco to 12 cents per pound. Williams opposed the bill. Beck's amendment was carried, 141 yeas, 54 nays. The bill was then passed. The House resolution to extend appropriation of the last fiscal year until July 31st. The resolution was adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill. A long discussion arose over the appropriation for the public printing. The clause authorizing the republication of the report by the United States Survey, having been reached, Hall offered an amendment providing that the republication shall be carried on at the printing office, and that the reports shall be sold at the cost price with ten per cent additional. Adopted. After some discussion the committee rose, leaving but one page of the bill unfinished. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Mahone, from the committee on agriculture, reported the House bill to establish a bureau of animal industry and prevent the importation of the cattle and spread of infectious diseases among domestic animals. The House bill appropriating \$20,000 for the Fisheries Exposition at London, passed. After some discussion as to the order of business, the Senate took up the tax bills. Voorhees made a long speech upon the future of the country, especially of the Southern States, and in favor of the present tariff policy. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Henderson offered an amendment appropriating \$4,000 for the widow and children of his late colleague, Hawley, agreed to. Several other amendments were agreed to. The bill was passed by a vote of 128 yeas, 69 nays. The Senate amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill was not concurred in. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Hill, from the postal committee, reported back the bill to punish postmasters for making false certificates of the arrival and departure of mail trains. The bill was passed, including the increasing of the pension of the widow of General Custer to \$50 per month, and one House bill, granting \$200,000 for the purchase of land for the Taylor. The House pension bill was amended by the adoption of a general provision prohibiting the payment of pensions to the deficiency appropriation bill was not concurred in. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House continued its consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The bill was passed, including the increasing of the pension of the widow of General Custer to \$50 per month, and one House bill, granting \$200,000 for the purchase of land for the Taylor. The House pension bill was amended by the adoption of a general provision prohibiting the payment of pensions to the deficiency appropriation bill was not concurred in. Adjourned.

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